

# A LESSON FOR "JAPS"

Armed Men Go to Teach Lawbreakers.

MOUNTED POLICE FORM MAUI

High Sheriff Brown and a Squad of Eight Sailed Away Yesterday.

The appearance of armed mounted police officers on the Wilder steamship wharf yesterday afternoon fully equipped with carbines, revolvers and cartridge belts filled to the last hole with deadly missiles, created no little excitement along the waterfront.

High Sheriff Brown, accompanied by Captain Fox of the mounted patrol, Chester Doyle, Japanese interpreter, and eight mounted police, left yesterday evening shortly after 5 o'clock on the Claudine. They will land at Kahului and tomorrow will go to Wailuku to attend the trial of the Japanese rioters who terrorized the community last week, and who assaulted the Maui police officers.

This armed force goes in the interest of the law and it is hoped by the High Sheriff that the show of force will have a salutary effect upon the lawbreakers. Attorney General Dole decided yesterday that the riotous Japanese should be given a lesson of respect for the law, and ordered the High Sheriff and his squad to proceed by the first boat to Kahului and thence to Wailuku to be present at the trial of the Japanese ringleaders, who were placed under arrest.

The High Sheriff shortly before 5 o'clock drove up, astutely to the police station and disappeared in his private office, where he donned his khaki uniform and strapped on a big Colt revolver. An advertiser reporter questioned him as to the expedition and received the following explanation:

"We are simply going up to Maui to attend the trial of the Japanese who assaulted the police officers who made the arrest of several of the ringleaders the other day. They have been charged with assaulting and interfering with police officers in the discharge of their duty. Further than that they are charged with obstructing justice."

"I am also going there for the purpose of looking over the general situation and ascertaining the cause of these labor riots. You can readily understand that my taking with me mounted police officers fully armed means that the situation demands a thorough investigation. A show of force may do more to deter ward stopping these outrages than any amount of tongue persuasion. The Japanese seem to be in an ugly mood for some reason or other and inclined to do bodily damage wherever they can see an opportunity to inflict it. We hope to quiet them down."

"If all goes well we will be back here next Sunday. If there is further trouble and the situation demands it, I may come back here sooner than expected and send a large force there to keep the peace. We go to Kahului, thence to Wailuku, and possibly to Spreckelsville."

"The Attorney General deemed it wise to send the officers to Maui on account of the great number of people injured lately."

All the men were clothed in khaki uniforms and looked as if they were able to cope with any enemy twice or treble their numbers. On the wharf the crowd good-naturedly compared the "finest" to the soldiers of England in South Africa, and talked of lagers and kopjes in a convincing manner. When the High Sheriff put in an appearance he was greeted as "Lord Roberts" and "Baden-Powell," and smilingly nodded his appreciation of the titles.

No horses were taken, but saddles and bridles for each of the mounted police and horses will be procured at Kahului and will be used during the entire campaign. Handcuffs in quantities form an important feature of the police equipment. Whether or not there is an opportunity to use them, the High Sheriff considered them necessary on such an expedition.

The trouble in this instance arose over the assault on a census-taker by a number of the Japanese who objected to that official's questioning. Police officers came to the assistance of the Federal official and were attacked and badly used up. The ringleaders were arrested and charged as above. At the trial there is a possibility of the Japanese friends of the prisoners becoming obstreperous. They do not seem to have any fear of the Maui police, and the appearance of strange men on the law will probably quiet them and put them in a peaceable frame of mind.

The Japanese Consul is absent from Honolulu at present. A delegation of Japanese from Maui are here awaiting his return and intend to lay their troubles before him. They are dissatisfied laborers from Maui. The Japanese immigration companies will doubtless be drawn into the conference and important results are expected to be had. The companies may order about to return to their work. It is generally conceded that the better class of Japanese recognize the futility of their countrymen striking whenever they feel they have a grievance, and their advice will be to return to work.

Just what the little brown men are after is difficult of a satisfactory solution. At times their plea is that they want higher wages, and when this has been conceded by the plantations, they make ready for another step out in the hope of getting more money. The plantations have been literal in answering these various requests, and have in some instances advanced their wages about \$5 a month.

The rock on which the laborers and the plantation management seemed to have split in the question of contracts. Under the Republic form of government every man went to work under certain iron-clad agreements. On June 14 these labor contracts expired by law. The contracts have not been given back to the Japanese, but they seem to think that they must obtain possession of them before they attain their absolute freedom from the contract labor system.

The Attorney General's action in sending armed police to Maui to bring matters to a close. On Kauai the managers declared that if the Japanese would not work they must leave the plantation premises, or be considered trespassers. It is literally a question of taking the bull by the horns and letting the laborers see who are the masters.

## The Emperor of Germany.

There is certainly no monarch in all the world who is so many different places in the course of the year as the German Emperor. As it is rather difficult to say where he is most "at home," his perhaps the most of his domesticity may be pretty equally divided between the Royal Palace of Berlin and the new palace, Potsdam, which might be called the Hamilton Court of Prussia. The latter, about half an hour by rail from Berlin, is the summer residence of the imperial family, while from November to Easter the court generally resides in the capital.

But the Kaiser's mode of life is much the same summer and winter. Thus, 6 o'clock a. m. invariably sees him, after his cold bath, at his breakfast table with the Empress at his side, for this is really the only hour of the day when the imperial couple can discuss their private affairs. English in his attachment to the matutinal tub, the Kaiser is equally fond of an English breakfast, which can keep him going until lunch time, generally 2 o'clock, and after a hearty lunch, when he is again joined by his private staff, which in Berlin is situated on the first story of the Schloss, looking out upon the castle square with all its bustle.

The Kaiser makes point of never having any arrears of work, and his energy is almost phenomenal. Toward 9 o'clock he refreshes himself with a drive, or ride, or walk, if the weather be favorable, or if not by an hour's canter round the riding school or by a bout at the foils, which he can handle with much dexterity, or perhaps even by some strenuous oar practice, not on the Spree, but in the royal gymnasium, where he has a sliding outrigger seat.

It is well on to 2 o'clock before the stream of official receptions ceases, and by this time the Kaiser is ready for a hearty lunch, when he is again joined by his consort, and it is rare for their Majesties not to have from eight to a dozen guests at this meal—guests of all kinds and degrees, from ambassadors to artists and from generals to the exercise, if not all the pleasure, of regular rowing.

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## NO SALOONS TO BE ON FORT STREET

It is Said the Government Will Refuse to License Them.

Fort street will soon be a thoroughfare unoccupied by a single saloon. Governor Dole, after mature thought, has concluded that it would be better for Honolulu if no rum shops were permitted on this principal retail business artery of the city. The matter came up yesterday in the meeting of the heads of the Territorial departments. For a long time the Orpheum Cafe has sought a liquor license without success. The owner of the establishment has represented that he has a large patronage which desires intoxicants with meals and that the patrons of the Orpheum theater want to drink now and then and are unable to find a saloon nearer than Hotel street.

Against the cafe's plea is the protest of the Chinese church, across the street from it. The church members object seriously to a saloon so near to them. It is understood that the liquor shop about to be built on the site of the old Pantheon will not sell anything stronger than pop and soda. The projectors of the enterprise are now being bothered by the Board of Health, which does not propose to allow any buildings on plague spots until the sewer system is completed, and besides it is said the Government will not issue a license to the Pantheon and will not renew one to the Criterion when its present one expires.

This will mean that Fort street will be a temperance street. Now in the morning and afternoon it is crowded with shoppers and the presence of saloons in the area is objectionable to ladies and children. There being no drinking houses on the waterfront, the sailors and loafers of that district come up to the middle of town and imbibe and dawdle about the saloons there. The worst class does not, it is true, patronize Fort street resorts, but the Government is informed that the merchants of that street, as well as their customers, are anxious to be rid of what annoyance there is. It seems likely that a license will be granted to some waterfront saloon, as it is asserted that several soft-drink places alongshore turn out queer results from beverages with innocent names.

The biggest thing at the present Exposition is the "Big Wheel of Paris," beside which our Ferris wheel would sink into insignificance. The Ferris wheel was 250 feet in diameter and had thirty-six cars, each seating forty passengers. The Paris wheel is 284 feet in diameter and seats 1,600 passengers, or 160 more than the Ferris.

## A CARD OF THANKS.

I wish to say that I feel under lasting obligations for what Chamberlain's Cough Remedy has done for our family. We have used it in so many cases of coughs, lung troubles and whooping cough, and it has always given the most perfect satisfaction, we feel greatly indebted to the manufacturers of this remedy and wish them to please accept our hearty thanks.—Respectfully, Mrs. S. Doty, Des Moines, Iowa.

For sale by all Druggists and Dealers. BENSON, SMITH & CO., Ltd., Agents for Hawaiian Islands.

# AIR SPACE NECESSARY

Changes in Structure Law Probable.

PRESENT STATUTE WEAK

Various Matters Considered at First Meeting of Territorial Health Board.

The first meeting of the Board of Health under Territorial auspices was held yesterday afternoon, with Dr. Wood in the chair as presiding officer. Those in attendance were Dr. Wood, Attorney General E. P. Dole, George W. Smith, F. J. Lowrey, E. C. Winston and Dr. N. B. Emerson.

Dr. Wood brought up a number of recommendations left in writing by Dr. Garvin, executive officer of the Board, prior to his departure for Kahului on health matters. The first recommendation was to change the reading of section 2 of the Rules and Regulations of the Board. This has reference to the erection of buildings fronting on streets. Dr. Garvin stated he had been advised by the Attorney General that the regulation as at present constructed would not hold good in the courts. The interpretation of the rule by the Board would not stand a legal test. The section reads, "There shall be a clear space of ten feet for air between buildings, except those fronting on streets." The last part of the clause was the one which Dr. Garvin considered weak.

The Board interpreted this to mean that all buildings shall be built flush with the sidewalk or street line, if no air space is to be allowed. This feature of building would predominate in the business district. If buildings or houses were set back from the street, and yet fronting them, they should be constructed with a view to securing the specified number of feet between to allow of a free circulation of air.

The executive officer's recommendation was that "there shall be a clear air space between all buildings which are contiguous to the street line." This would include all outbuildings, shanties, sheds or any kind of a structure.

Dr. Emerson thought it would weaken unnecessary hardship upon many who desired to leave a small space in front of their houses, but would otherwise be complying with the law.

Dr. Wood explained that the regulation was for the purpose of preventing any one from building a structure against a boundary line and thus obstructing the free circulation of air. This regulation would not hold good in the business district, nor was it designed to be enforced there, stated Dr. Wood. It was designed to apply in places where people dwell and slept. In the business portions few people slept on the premises, and no one could prevent buildings from going up wall to wall and to the extent of the boundary line.

He explained that Alexander Young's new building, according to the plans executed, would be built in such a manner as to leave a small space in front of the building. This building will have its corners flush with the street lines, but will be recessed for the greater length of its frontage on the new street. It is the contention of some members of the Board that the entire front must be flush with the sidewalk line.

It was further explained by Dr. Wood that this regulation is being defeated in many instances by people putting residences fronting a street ten to fifteen feet away from the sidewalk, and thus allowing them to run up against the rear or side boundary, as the case may be. If a neighbor does exactly the same thing just around the corner, and jams his building up against the same boundary, it cuts off all the air space.

The case of the small shop which has been built in Union street, Hawaii, being built flush with the street line.

## KAULIA SAYS THAT HE DID EOT TALK

RESTORATION OF LILUOKALANI TO THRONE

J. K. KAULIA, one of the trio of native leaders who made a tour of Oahu last week, writes to the Advertiser to qualify statements he made at mass meetings during the trip. Kaulia's memory is poor and he recalls only vaguely the exact words he used. The following is his communication:

Editor Advertiser: In your columns of your issues of the 23d and 25th of June I notice your reports of my speech at Laie before the mass meeting of the citizens which was held under the auspices of the Independent Home Rule party. It is reported in those issues of your paper that I spoke strongly in advising the natives there concerning restoration of the monarchy. The statements in said reports are greatly misunderstood. What I did say was in response to certain questions propounded by the audience, which were in effect: "Is there any hope for the restoration of our independence, if the idea of a monarchy is made law?"

I am sorry to say that as it is impossible to alter my skin to whiteness, so is the changeableness of my love for my land. It is for love of land that many thousands are shedding their blood in the war between the English and the Boers, and if there is power in me from the United States of America to select the form of government for Hawaii in the future, then I would be ready to declare a monarchical government for Hawaii; but that power is not vested in us, and we are only an appendage to America today. About independence, that is one of the most important questions of the times.

Here is what I recollect now, if I do not misunderstand: In the history of Ireland it is said its officers in the legislatures of England have striven hard for recognition of Ireland as an independent government, and they are still persisting to this day for their independence. Such form is home rule—a government for the people. And if that people has done that under the guidance of Gladstone, why, then, can not Kaulia sue for home rule government for Hawaii? That is what I have said; it is possible to have an independent government, if left to the people to choose.

Question 2: How about the fishing rights? Answer: According to the Territorial law which America has given for Hawaii, it is said there, all laws relating to the sea fisheries in Hawaii are abolished, and all government fisheries and all Konohiki fisheries are free to us, the citizens of America; every citizen of America can now take fish, excepting from ponds and seas which have been granted under Land Patent Act, and we are not to enter upon such fisheries until after the lapse of three years.

Mr. Editor, words which have been used to my detriment as well as to that of my compatriots, have arisen from the political differences, which existed in the localities to which we went, and the real truth has been set aside.

With these truthful statements, I close, hoping you will insert this communication in one of your spare columns.

With Kaulia on the tour was Kalaupokalani and Robert Wilcox. The latter said when asked about the result of their speaking: "Everything was all right only for the foolishness of Kaulia talking about restoration of the monarchy."

"What could we do with him? The only way to stop his talk is for the Aloha Aina to turn him out."

It could be his jam up against the residence at the apex of Union street and garden here.

The recommendation was finally passed to the Attorney General for an opinion and a verdict.

The second recommendation of Dr. Garvin had reference to the title of a motion picture to be shown at the "Livery Stable" to read "Hark, Tram, Tram, Express, Truck, Livery and J. Such Other Stables in Which Five or More Mules or Horses Are Kept." The suggestion was put in the form of a motion and carried.

The report of the Food Commissioner was read in regard to the analysis of all the dairies of the city. In the analysis of milk from milk-shake vendors' wagons and stands, the percentage was very low, showing watering. The standard is 11 per cent and the milk-shake fluid was only 7 per cent.

A report sent from the Coast by Dr. Day in regard to tuberculosis will be read Friday by Dr. Wood. The report consists of many tables and reports of the Board of Health of New York city, and on them Dr. Day has made many recommendations for the treatment of tuberculosis in Hawaii. There was too little time to go over the matter yesterday, Dr. Wood explaining that it was a very serious subject and should be gone over carefully.

Another of Dr. Garvin's recommendations was to bring all the departments of the Board of Health under one roof, and suggested that the Government Dispensary, morgue, food and bacteriological laboratories be brought together. Offices should be opened for the heads of the various health bureaus, and a large office for the use of the Health Board. Dr. Wood stated it was time to take action in the matter. There was no proper place at present for holding post-mortem examinations. Furthermore the present morgue was too far away from the laboratory and the dispensary. Plans have already been prepared for the new building for the Board of Health, but changes will have to be made in them if Dr. Garvin's suggestions are carried out. It was stated that there is about \$40,000 available for the construction of such a building. Mr. J. Lowrey and Dr. Emerson were appointed a committee to investigate the matter.

The executive officer also recommended that all persons who are engaged in the carrying on of business relating to the "Act to Mitigate" be required in future to pay a fee for the examination which is required by the law, by so doing Dr. Garvin believes a reduction of the Board's expense could be made. He estimated a saving of about \$1,500 per annum. The Board adjourned at 2:15 until tomorrow at 2 o'clock.

## NATURALIZATION MATTERS

Will be Handled by Supreme Court as Heretofore.

As heretofore matters of naturalization will be taken charge of by the Supreme Court. Chief Justice Frear said yesterday that the idea had become prevalent that in the future these matters would be considered by the Federal Courts where Judge Estee will preside when he arrives in the island. But this is an erroneous impression, it was announced yesterday, and all certificates for naturalization must be obtained by application to the Supreme Court. New blanks are now being prepared and they will be ready for use in a short time.

Rev. Dr. E. E. Ross, a delegate to the General Convention in Chicago from the Methodist Church, South, in his fraternal address said that the Methodist South Church had grown since 1868 from 427,000 communicants to 1,470,000. During this whole period there has been but one year of decrease. The church does missionary work in China, Japan, Korea, Mexico, Cuba, Brazil and elsewhere. For foreign and domestic missions it collected and disbursed not far from \$600,000 per annum. The fixed loan funds aggregate \$200,000; funds generated from the congregations amount to about \$75,000. Trinity College, Durham, N. C., has been the recipient in recent years of \$400,000 or \$500,000 from Washington Duke and his sons, and will probably get whatever sums are needed for its further development.

Mrs. Jacob Moritz of Salt Lake City, Utah, is expected in Honolulu soon to visit her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Louisson.

Under the Territorial government Miss Mabel B. Woods, the postmistress of Kohala, Hawaii, will receive a salary of \$1,000 a year, with an allowance of \$50 per annum for rent, fuel and light. This is one of the offices under the control of the Territorial government, who appointed the lady to her position.

# Consumption

It Can be Cured.

There is no doubt about it. Begin early, take out all impurities from the system, enrich the blood, and recovery is certain. If your child is thin and pale give Ayer's Sarsaparilla at once. Consumption only attacks the weak.

Mr. Alfred G. Stevens, of Parnell, Auckland, N. Z., sends us the photograph of his daughter and says:



"My daughter Emily, 17 years of age, was in a very low state. She could not sleep because of her violent cough. Two doctors said she was in the first stages of consumption. She was so weak she could not go out by herself. A friend induced me to try

# AYER'S Sarsaparilla

In less than two weeks our daughter could sleep well at night. Her mother and I would go to her room at all hours of the night. It seemed so good not to hear that awful hollow cough. She raised great quantities of blood, yet notwithstanding all this I can now say she is entirely cured."

Take Ayer's Pills with the Sarsaparilla. Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U.S.A.

General MacArthur escaped death at the battle of Manila, in the Civil War, by means of a package of letters which he carried in his pocket. It is one of the few genuine cases of the many that are told of where letters from some one dearer than a sister saved the life of him who was carrying them.

## THE BOARD AND THE VELVET.

"A throne," said Napoleon, "is a board covered with velvet." Strip the velvet from the throne, and you have nothing left but bare, vulgar boards; replace the velvet and you have the most coveted symbol of human power and glory. How easy the transition, how vast the difference!

There is no operation in chemistry more sharp and sudden than that in human life whereby extremes of feeling follow each other—tears rarefying into smiles and smiles condensing into tears.

Is happiness, or is power, so poor a thing, then, that it drops into its anti-thesis at a touch?—at a breath? Let us not be too hasty with our answer, as we may be wrong. The great French Emperor was a cynical fellow, and right well he loved a throne, even though it was only an upholstered board.

And we all love life and its blessings even though they are uncertain and shaky.

Hence, when we hear a man say, "I had no pleasure in life, and did not care what became of me," we are interested to know the reason why.

The person from whom we quote these words explains himself thus: "For over two years," he tells us, "I suffered from loss of appetite, sleeplessness, and nervousness. Prior to May, 1894, I had always been strong and hearty. At this time I began to feel that something had come over me."

I felt so low and weak. After eating my food I would flush, and the food gave me great pain across my chest and at the left side. I had a cutting pain around the heart, and had attacks of palpitation."

I beg to interrupt our good friend a moment at this point. The burning of a barn or a hayrick may make a bigger blaze than the burning of the cottage we live in. But the latter alarms and excites us most because we do live in it. On the same principle a very painful ailment of the hand or foot may cause little or no mental anxiety, while a disturbance of the heart's action does, for the heart is one of the three houses which life resides in, the other two being the brain and the lungs. Yet, as generally happens in so-called heart troubles, the worry was needless, as we shall presently see.

"For weeks together," continues the narrator, "I got no proper sleep, and, in truth, so bad was this condition that I dreaded going to bed. My nerves were thoroughly unstrung, and affected the left side of my face, which was quite drawn. I suffered martyrdom with facial neuralgia."

"As time went on I grew to be so low and miserable that I had no pleasure in life, and did not care what became of me. I consulted a doctor, but none of his medicines helped me. Better and worse, I continued to suffer, until a friend told me about Mother Selge's Curative Syrup, and persuaded me to try it. I got a bottle from Mr. Pulham, Grocer, Spring Road, and after taking it a short time I felt it was doing me good. I slept well, and had less distress after meals. This encouraged me to persevere with it, and gradually I got stronger, and the nerve pains wore away. I now enjoy good health."

And have recommended this medicine to many of my customers. You can publish this statement as you like. (Signed) Harry Wendon, Hairdresser, 171 Spring Road, St. John's, Ipswich, July 17th, 1896."

Mr. Wendon's explanation of his loss of life's pleasure is commonplace after all. And yet how much more important than if it were unique or exceptional; because the commonplace is the universal. It is disease my gentle reader, that tears the velvet from the throne, that makes the baby cry in its cradle, that strips the strong man of his vigour, that wipes the bloom from the cheeks of fair women, that hurries humanity to the churchyard with bowed heads and bleeding feet. And the most pitiless ogre of all diseases is the one from which Mr. Wendon suffered, and which Mother Selge's Syrup cures—indigestion, dyspepsia. Even without the velvet, Health is the best of thrones, and this great remedy helps to keep you seated safely and happily upon it.

# A Hot Weather Combination...

A Blue Flame Wickless Oil Stove, A Refrigerator, An Ice Cream Freezer A Water Cooler.

See them in the large window display.

The blue flame stove is in operation and runs from 7 a. m. to 5 p. m. without any attention. The fuel costs one cent per hour per burner.

NO SMOKE, NO SMOEL, NO DANGER.

# W. W. DIAMOND

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Importers of Crockery, Glass and House Furnishing Goods.

Sole Agents for JEWEL STOVES, STANDARD AND PURITAN BLUE FLAME WICKLESS OIL STOVES, PRIMUS STOVES, GURNEY CLEANABLE REFRIGERATORS, DOUBLE-COATED GRANITE IRONWARE.

# Clarke's Blood Mixture

THE WORLD-FAMED BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER. IS WARRANTED TO CLEAR THE BLOOD from all impurities from whatever cause arising. For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, Blackheads, Pimples and Sores of all kinds, it is a never failing and permanent cure. It cures Old Sores, Cures Sores on the Neck, Cures Sore Legs, Cures Blackhead or Pimples on the Face, Cures Scurvy, Cures Ulcers, Cures Blood and Skin Diseases, Cures Glandular Swellings, Clears the Blood from all impure matter. From whatever cause arising. It is a real specific for Gout and Rheumatic pains. It removes the cause from the Blood and Bones. As this Mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything hurtful or dangerous, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS OF WONDERFUL CURES FROM ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Clarke's Blood Mixture is sold in bottles, 2s 6d each, and in cases containing six times the quantity, 12s—sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long-standing cases.—By ALL CHEMISTS and PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS throughout the world. PROPRIETORS: THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England. Trade mark—"BLOOD MIXTURE."

## LADIE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.

CAUTION.—Purchasers of Clarke's Blood Mixture should see that they get the genuine article. Worthless imitations and substitutes are sometimes palmed off by unprincipled vendors. The words, "Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, England," are engraved on the Government stamp, and "Clarke's World Famous Blood Mixture" blown in the bottle. WITHOUT WHICH NONE ARE GENUINE.

# Castle & Cooke, Ltd.

HONOLULU.

Commission Merchants.

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The Ewa Plantation Co., Ltd.  
The Wailua Agricultural Co., Ltd.  
The Kohala Sugar Co.  
The Waimea Sugar Mill Co.  
The Koloa Agricultural Co.  
The Fulton Iron Works, St. Louis, Mo.  
The Standard Oil Co.  
The George F. Blake Steam Pumps.  
Weston's Centrifugals.  
The New England Mutual Life Insurance Co. of Boston.  
The Aetna Fire Insurance Co. of Hartford, Conn.  
The Alliance Assurance Co. of London.